

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)

NBCCEDP Through the Years—1990 to Today

1990

Congress passes the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990 to establish the NBCCEDP.

1992

NBCCEDP's expansion leads to the establishment of the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control in CDC's new National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Women served (breast cancer): 43,750
Women served (cervical cancer): 57,552

1993

Congress amends the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act to authorize funding for Native American tribal organizations.

The National Action Plan on Breast Cancer is launched, which guides efforts to increase research, prevention, and treatment.

Women served (breast cancer): 99,789
Women served (cervical cancer): 117,040

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, 1991



1991

The NBCCEDP received \$30 million in federal funds and made its first awards to 8 states then 4 additional states.

Women served (breast cancer): 2,856
Women served (cervical cancer) 7,932

1995

Women served (breast cancer): 216,191
Women served (cervical cancer): 181,587

1996

The NBCCEDP expands funding to all 50 states.

The program sets a goal that 75% of mammograms be provided to women who are 50 years old or older.

Women served (breast cancer): 278,326
Women served (cervical cancer): 220,865

1998

The Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments of 1998 adds case management to the program components for the NBCCEDP and allow cooperative agreement recipients to contract with for-profit entities.

Women served (breast cancer): 307,431
Women served (cervical cancer): 228,819

1999

Women served (breast cancer): 334,884
Women served (cervical cancer): 249,935



1994

Nine Native American tribal organizations are funded.

Women served (breast cancer): 144,363
Women served (cervical cancer): 142,150



1997

The NBCCEDP achieves nationwide coverage, reaching women in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, five territories, and 13 tribal organizations.

Women served (breast cancer): 318,951
Women served (cervical cancer): 234,219

A Decade of Change A Future of Hope



Celebrating 10 Years of Partnerships and Progress Against Breast & Cervical Cancer

2000

Congress passes the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 to allow states to offer women in the NBCCEDP access to treatment through a special Medicaid program.

Awardees are encouraged to focus cervical cancer screening efforts on women who have never had a Pap test or who have not had a Pap test for at least five years.

Women served (breast cancer): 360,580
Women served (cervical cancer): 267,989

2003

The first meeting of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee is held.

CDC approves reimbursement for HPV DNA testing for follow-up to abnormal Pap test results.

The NBCCEDP awards new funding to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, four territories, and 13 tribal organizations.

Demographic and clinical data are collected on every woman served to facilitate program evaluation.

Women served (breast cancer): 542,593
Women served (cervical cancer): 304,824

2001

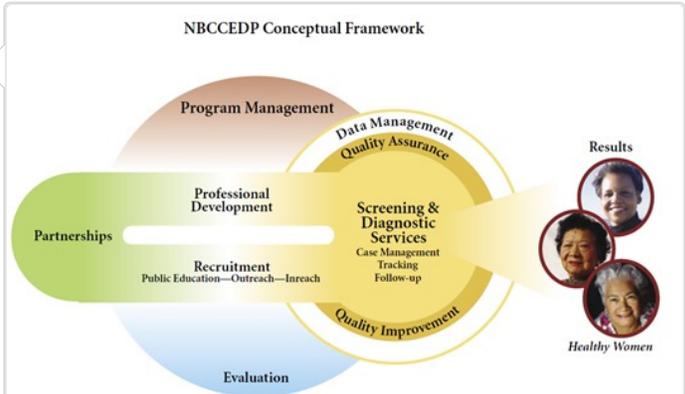
Congress passes the Native American Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Technical Amendment Act to expand the access to treatment through Medicaid to Native Americans eligible for health services provided by the Indian Health Service or a tribal organization.

Women served (breast cancer): 376,455
Women served (cervical cancer): 281,860

2002

NBCCEDP, National Program of Cancer Registry, and National Comprehensive Cancer Control funded programs are combined into the first consolidated grant in the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control.

Women served (breast cancer): 439,723
Women served (cervical cancer): 298,073



2004

CDC establishes 11 priority-performance measures with benchmarks for program monitoring.

Women served (breast cancer): 574,329
Women served (cervical cancer): 332,899

2005

CDC initiates a performance-based funding process for awardees.

CDC approves reimbursement for liquid-based Pap testing.

Women served (breast cancer): 582,808
Women served (cervical cancer): 336,865

2008

Women served (breast cancer): 505,835
Women served (cervical cancer): 338,199

2009

CDC approves reimbursement for digital mammography.

Women served (breast cancer): 537,236
Women served (cervical cancer): 333,541

September 8-10, 2010 | NBCCEDP Program Directors & Data Managers Meetings



*Celebrating 20 Years of
Success with Partners Like You*



2010

The Affordable Care Act is enacted.

The program requires awardees to assess participants' smoking status and refer smokers to quit lines.

Women served (breast cancer): 524,424
Women served (cervical cancer): 302,794

2006

Women served (breast cancer): 524,753
Women served (cervical cancer): 245,148



2007

The NBCCEDP awards new funding to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, 5 territories, and 12 tribal organizations.

Women served (breast cancer): 496,353
Women served (cervical cancer): 326,997

2011

Women served (breast cancer): 524,264
Women served (cervical cancer): 294,877

2012

The NBCCEDP awards new funding to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, five territories, and 11 tribal organizations. Awardees are encouraged to implement evidence-based interventions in health systems and organizations while continuing to provide breast and cervical cancer screening.

The program adds HPV co-testing as a screening option, increases starting age for screening from 18 to 21, and lengthens screening intervals.

Women served (breast cancer): 515,673
Women served (cervical cancer): 264,579

2015

A [special supplement](#) to the journal *Cancer Causes & Control* reports on the NBCCEDP's reach and health impact and details challenges and opportunities in improving access to cancer screening for all women.

Congress eliminates the requirement that awardees spend 60% of NBCCEDP funds on screening, allowing more program flexibility.

Women served (breast cancer): 308,135
Women served (cervical cancer): 147,157

2013

Screening services are expanded to include transgender women.

CDC approves reimbursement for breast MRI tests to screen women at high risk for breast cancer.

Women served (breast cancer): 490,746
Women served (cervical cancer): 221,142



Increasing Population-based
Breast and Cervical
Cancer Screenings

An Action Guide to Facilitate
Evidence-based Strategies

2014

The NBCCEDP encourages awardees to implement population-based activities, including health systems change.

A special supplement to the journal *Cancer* titled "[National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program: Two Decades of Service to Underserved Women](#)" describes aspects of NBCCEDP and its continued value.

Women served (breast cancer): 360,067
Women served (cervical cancer): 155,536

MUSLIM AMERICANS REACHING FOR HEALTH AND BUILDING ALLIANCES



2016

The Muslim Americans Reaching for Health and Building Alliances project is launched to inform policies, practices, outreach, and materials development to get Muslim women screened.

CDC approves reimbursement for 3D mammography.

Women served (breast cancer): 288,340
Women served (cervical cancer): 139,701

2017

The NBCCEDP awards new funding to 70 awardees and requires them to implement evidence-based interventions in health systems and work with community organizations while continuing to provide direct breast and cervical cancer screening.

Program eligibility is expanded to include mammograms for young women at high risk of getting breast cancer.

Awardees are grouped into regional teams to enhance technical assistance and provide opportunities for peer learning to improve program implementation.

Women served (breast cancer): 292,832
Women served (cervical cancer): 140,760



2018

The ScreenOutCancer initiative is launched to help funded awardees address CDC's new focus on working with health systems to improve and increase cancer screening at the population level.

Cervical cancer screening with primary HPV testing is approved.

Women served (breast cancer): 276,595
Women served (cervical cancer): 131,303

2019

Peer learning opportunities were expanded to include a series of webinars to improve implementation of program priorities.

The first Tribal and Territorial Cancer Screening Capacity Building Workshop is held. It focuses on how to implement the program strategies to serve their communities' unique needs.

The services of The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee ended.

Women served (breast cancer): 257,451
Women served (cervical cancer): 127,553



2020

The program provides guidance to help awardees continue screening services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Content source: [Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)